

wiped out all that had been attained, and overnight relegated the Jews to the inferior position which they held a hundred years ago.

The full significance of this catastrophe affecting more than half a million people, most of whom for many generations had been closely connected with German culture and with the German economic system, cannot as yet be fully appraised. But it is obvious that a wound has been inflicted on the self-respect of the German Jews and their hopes for integral reception into the body politic of Germany which for many years will not close, not even should the present activities of the Nazi Government be discontinued or reversed.

(2) DEFENCE AND ITS RESULTS

For the past fifty years the Jews have been trying, more or less unsuccessfully, to combat or restrain the anti-Semitic movement. Time and again eminent Christian scholars and politicians have protested against it, rulers have condemned it (*e.g.* the German Emperor Frederick), associations to counteract it have been formed by both Jews and non-Jews in Berlin, Vienna, London, and Paris, with a view to countering anti-Semitic attacks and taking legal action against anti-Semitic slanders. Before the War, when pogroms occurred in Eastern Europe,

young Jews
formed themselves into defensive associations
and offered
armed resistance, in many cases preventing
further blood-
shed. But it was impossible to stop the
flood of anti-
Semitism and especially to prevent its
permeating social
life. While anti-Semitism never before
degenerated into
the orgy of hatred and the systematic
expulsion of Jews
from professions as it suddenly did in
Germany in **1933**,
symptoms of it are evident in many countries.
In some, the
governments have failed to put the legal
equalization of the
Jews into effect, while in others, where the
governments are